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BILLION DOLLAR SESSION OPENS AT THE CAPITAL

Congress to Devote Its Attention Mainly to Appropriation Bills—Little Other Legislation Expected.

CENSUS BIG ITEM

Rivers and Harbors Call for Heavy Outlay and Pensions and National Defenses Are Large Bills.

WASHINGTON—The "short session," as it is generally known, of the 60th Congress began at noon today. Very little legislation of importance, aside from the appropriation bills, is scheduled for the work of the session. These bills call for about \$1,000,000,000, and no little attention, therefore, must be given to the details involved, in order that a wise application of the government's money to the varied needs of the departments may be made.

The big matter usually is the rivers and harbors appropriation, and this will use up approximately \$25,000,000. The next census will have to be provided for, and this will cost about \$10,000,000, it is estimated.

New States Coming In.

Other matters of interest are the possible admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union as separate states, the proposed establishment of a waterways commission, national conservation of resources, and other topics touched upon in presidential suggestions, but not yet acted upon.

The President's message will be submitted Tuesday. It will be his last regular message, although possibly some special ones may supplement it before his term expires in March. The subject matter is awaited, therefore, with considerable interest to see what he will say in his "valedictory."

Estimates for Departments.

Appropriations aggregating \$824,408,948.01 are suggested in the estimates of the departmental heads sent to Congress today by the secretary of treasury. The following is the apportionment: Legislative, \$13,378,177.95; executive, \$415,510; state department, \$4,320,394.72; treasury department, \$190,800,045.11; war department, \$137,510,387.99; interior department, \$200,532,151.07; postoffice department, \$1,711,040; department of agriculture, \$18,817,626; department of commerce and labor, \$13,043,845; department of justice, \$9,890,020; total \$824,408,948.01.

The amount that was estimated for the current fiscal year was \$766,508,272.96, but the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress was \$832,629,393.14. The appropriations at the short session, therefore, may reach almost \$1,000,000,000.

Big Individual Items.

Among the important individual items in the estimates for the coming fiscal year are: Increase of the navy, \$23,840,790; naval ordnance, \$7,020,405.79; coal and transportation for the navy, \$5,000,000; navy yards and stations, \$9,811,730; pensions, \$161,018,000; isthmian canal, \$35,886,190.58; fortifications and other works of defense, \$17,263,251; rivers and harbors, \$41,943,108.

TAFT AND CANNON TO CONFER.

WASHINGTON—Representative Sherman of New York, vice-president-elect, announced today after a call on the President that a conference had been agreed upon between President-elect Taft and Speaker Cannon, to be held in Washington this week. The definite day and hour have not yet been fixed.

TOWNSEND NOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON—Representative Townsend of Michigan formally announced today that he was not a candidate for the speakership of the 61st congress.

R. H. THAYER MADE JUDGE.

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Judge Thaddeus R. Wilfley of Missouri of the United States district court of China has been accepted and President Roosevelt today appointed Rufus H. Thayer of this city to succeed him. Judge Wilfley was under charges some time ago, but was fully exonerated by the President. His resignation was presented to the President three weeks ago.

MOTORING PARTY IS SAVED BY BOY

PATERSON, N. J.—Quickness of wit enabled Willie Somers to save two men and two women at the point where Clay street crosses the Erie railroad. Willie, who is 12 years old, carried a dinner pail to Maurice Dunlap, the signalman on duty in the Clay street towerhouse, and found him unconscious.

Glancing up the track he saw the express train approaching. Along Clay street an auto containing two men and two women was nearing the crossing at high speed. Quick as a flash the boy lowered the gates, and the auto came to a stop just as the express went roaring by.

Willie called up an ambulance and the signalman was taken to a hospital.

STORY OF BIG PANAMA CANAL LAND SALE MAY CAUSE SUITS

President Roosevelt's Denunciation of Newspapers and Editors Precipitates Crisis in \$40,000,000 Alleged Scandal—Charges Declared to be Baseless.

WASHINGTON—Sensational developments may follow President Roosevelt's denunciation of Delavan Smith, proprietor of the Indianapolis News, for his editorial on the alleged scandal in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal.

That editorial was based on an article printed in a New York paper and furnished by it for simultaneous publication in a number of papers, of which the Indianapolis News was one.

The article brought in the names of Douglas Roman, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, as having been members of a syndicate that was alleged to have secured possession of the Panama property at a low figure and upon the sale to the United States for \$40,000,000 pocketed the difference.

Started by Roosevelt Letters.

Now, it is said that libel suits are likely to be brought against every paper that published the article. It is declared that the most absolute proof exists in the shape of records of the French courts that there was no American syndicate participating in the sale of the canal. The full amount of the purchase price, \$40,000,000, was paid into the hands of the French courts for distribution to the stockholders of the old and new French Panama Canal companies.

That distribution is still in progress. In the lapse of years, through the death of original stockholders, and subsequent division of their holdings among heirs. Other possible heirs are being searched for. It will be shown, it is claimed, that the full amount of \$40,000,000, less the cost of distribution, is

being paid to the French stockholders or their estates.

Some stockholders are entitled to as small a sum as one franc, 20 cents. The disbursements however small have been and are being made only on the order of the French courts, and every one is a matter of record. There is still on hand about \$200, the claims to which are under investigation.

The story was originally offered to Chairman Mack of the National Democratic committee for campaign purposes, who, after an investigation by a subcommittee consisting of Senator Culbertson, Josiah Quincy and one other member of the Democratic advisory committee, declined to accept it.

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DUTY ON OREGON LUMBER IS ASKED BY NEW ZEALAND

Island's Mills Forced to Shut Down by the Product from United States Predominant in the Market.

WANT PROTECTION

PORLAND, Ore.—That the forests of the northwestern United States are not threatened with immediate extinction is attested by the action of saw-mill men and timber merchants of New Zealand, who have petitioned their government to impose a duty on Oregon lumber. Already many mills in that dominion have been obliged to close down and others are likely to follow, crowded out of the market by fir and other lumber from this coast. The New Zealand premier replied to his petitioners that it was impossible to deal with the question of duty until the Parliament meets again, but he said that when the present agreement expires the government will refuse to renew the subsidies to steamship lines bringing in timber contrary to the interests of timber workers.

Exports Increasing.

Oregon exporters state that about 12,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped to New Zealand during the past year from the Pacific Northwest. This is a great increase in the volume of business done. Hitherto 1,000,000 feet has been the largest average of lumber shipped to New Zealand, the commerce with that country having been largely built up within the past year. Portland lumbermen are confident that nothing can be done inside a year to keep America a lumber out of New Zealand and feel no alarm over the future of Oregon fir in that direction.

Japan Develops Industry.

Considerable interest, however, is displayed just at present in competition from the forests of Manchuria, now that Japanese skill and enterprise are active in that country. U. S. Consul-General H. B. Miller, from Yokohama, who is home on a visit, has a mass of information bearing on this subject. The Japanese have made rapid progress in the manufacture of lumber and have developed an extensive industry in the occupied region.

The work of pushing Oregon fir throughout the eastern states is receiving attention, and a chain of department stores in eastern cities will permit the exhibition of samples of Oregon woods in their establishments, and demonstrators will lecture upon the subject.

NEW YORK GREAT GAS PURCHASER

NEW YORK—A report prepared by the public service commission states that the total sales of gas in this city for the year amounted to 32,886,295,951 cubic feet, an amount which, if stored in a pipe one square foot in cross section, would encircle the earth 248 times. No other city in the world uses so much gas. The report states that the total number of meters in use in the city was 1,986,026. There were 997,752 consumers.

The gas companies lost \$1,801,908 worth of gas, due to many causes. It is stated that the average cost is 58.15 cents a thousand cubic feet. It is pointed out by the commission that the companies insist that in fairness to them 10.17 cents should be added for depreciation, contingent and renewal expenses, making a total cost therefore of 68.32 cents a thousand cubic feet.

MITCHELL TELLS OF CHILD LABOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The child labor convention held here under the auspices of the Consumers' League of Connecticut to consider the preparation of a bill to be presented to the coming session of the General Assembly for an eight-hour work-day for minors between 14 and 16, heard John Mitchell, former president of the Mine Workers, speak.

Mr. Mitchell spoke on the humane side of the "Proper Minimum Age for Working Children," telling of his experiences among children working in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania and of his hopes for the future welfare of those children. Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale spoke on "The Federal Child Labor Law," which he upheld.

FLEET SALUTED AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet under command of Rear-Admiral Sperry, has passed through the harbor. The scout cruiser Yankton, which has been here for a few days, kept in constant communication with the fleet during its passage, but otherwise the battleships did not communicate with the shore.

The flagship *Concord*, when abreast saluted the port, and the salute was returned. Many launches and small steamers filled with spectators went out to meet the American ships and escorted them for some little distance.

SAILOR DESCRIBES A STORM AT SEA

James S. Joy of the Abandoned Barge Edgewater Reaches Dennisport Safely After Thrilling Ordeal.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass.—James S. Joy, one of the crew of the barge Edgewater that was abandoned at sea last Sunday, passed through here on his way to his home in Dennisport. Mr. Joy, who is an old sailor, said that it was the first time in his long years on the water that he had been cast away and that he did not care for another similar experience. He was also loud in his denunciation of the captains of three big steamers that passed close to the big barge and refused to stop and take off her crew.

When the barge went adrift she was riding at her anchor within a few miles of Cape Cod, where she had managed to work her way after having been cut adrift from the tug Willard of Boston light.

Burned "Flare Ups."

"We went adrift late Sunday afternoon and before the next morning we were half a hundred miles off the coast. We burned 'flare ups' and everything that we could get on deck to attract the attention of passing vessels or the tugs that we supposed would be looking for us, but not a vessel stopped to help us.

The second night out we sighted two big ocean steamers bound to the eastward and they passed so close to us that we could plainly see their side lights and lights in the cabin. We burned signals of distress all night long, but the big steamers passed along just as if they had not sighted us.

The next night another steamer passed us. She was going to the westward and she, too, passed within a half mile, but kept on her course. "The weather was something fearful," said Mr. Joy, "and the way the barge pitched and tossed about was something that none of us had ever before experienced. The barge was without cargo and of course we could not keep her headed into the wind, and she was rolling in the trough of the sea from the time that we went adrift until we left her, which was just a week."

Saved by a Steamer.

"We did not sight the steamer *Wegansk* until early Sunday morning, but the officers of the steamer had seen our distress signals during the night and changed their course and bore down on us so that soon after daylight they were close by and we made preparations for boarding her. We had burned up most of the clothing to keep the fires going at night, and only saved what we stood in.

"Fortunately the sea had gone down some when the *Wegansk* came near us, and we had but little difficulty in launching our little dory and making the trip to the steamer. We had a dog with us and saved him, but gave him to the men on the *Wegansk*.

"We were three days making port and reaching St. John's, N. F., and lost no time in getting back to Boston."

IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS AT CAPITAL THIS WEEK

Opening of Sixtieth Congress and Four Meetings Aiming Toward Improvement and Conservation of Country's Natural Resources Bring to Washington Many Prominent Men in Public Life.

WASHINGTON—The national capital will entertain this week more distinguished men from all over the country than ever before in its history.

Besides having Congress on its hands,

Washington will be the scene of four great conventions, having for their general object the improvement and conservation of the country's natural resources.

The national conservation commission will meet with the governors of the states and territories, state conservation commissions and conservation committees of national organizations.

Tuesday morning. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will meet Wednesday to discuss the improvement of the waterways of the country; the National Council of Commerce will meet Thursday to deal with important questions affecting the commerce of the nation at home and abroad, and today the Southern Commercial Congress is holding its first meeting.

Judge Taft to Preside.

The first formal meeting of the joint conservation conference will be held Tuesday afternoon with President-elect Taft as presiding officer.

President Roosevelt is to make the opening address and Judge Taft will follow. Governor Chamberlain has been selected to make the address on behalf of the Governors and each representative from the House and Senate will speak.

At subsequent meetings, plans for concerted action by the states and nation

for the conservation of resources will be considered.

Definite plans for the improvement of the waterways of the nation are to be urged on Congress by the national Rivers and harbors congress. Vice-President Fairbanks, British Ambassador James Bryce, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, Seth Low, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Secretary Garfield and Secretary Wilson are some of the prominent speakers selected to participate.

Health Conditions Discussed.

The National Council of Commerce will be presided over by Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor.

The first session of Southern Commercial Congress was called to order today by Secretary Straus.

"Southern Health Conditions, Climate and Temperature," by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the United States public health and marine hospital service, and "The Influence of the Panama Canal on the Industrial Development of the Nation," by Secretary of War Wright were the principal addresses this morning.

This afternoon's session will be given over to the consideration of the waterways and railroads of the south.

The Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress will convene simultaneously with the other congress in adjoining rooms at the New Willard Hotel. Mrs. Hoyle Tompkins of Shreveport, La., is president of the women's congress and Mrs. J. Claiborne Foster of the same city vice president.

Guild Off to Capital.



GOV. CURTIS GUILD.

Governor Guild left for Washington today to attend the congress of governors. Last May when the first congress was held Governor Guild was unable to be present. He is especially interested in this project because of his having successfully carried out a similar project in the New England states last month.

WORK STARTING ON FELLS RAILWAY

MELROSE—Work has just been started on the new trolley road through the Middlesex Fells park system by the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company placing a gang of workmen on the Spot pond end of the route. Blasting and bridge building will be the chief obstacles that the railroad will encounter in its work.

The sessions of the school will be held in the building of the New England Conservatory of Music. An arrangement has been made with the Metropolitan opera company of New York whereby frequent interchange of artists and works has been provided for.

The school will maintain a chorus class in which singers who are not taking the regular course will be admitted.

Wallace Goodrich, Arnoldo Conti and Mr. Stavaglia will be in charge of the music and Professor Menotti will be stage manager.

ENSEMBLE IS AIM OF OPERA SCHOOL

The Boston Opera Company's school of grand opera, of which Henry Russell is managing director and Ralph L. Flanders general manager, is to be conducted wholly along professional lines, and applicants must satisfy the director as to qualifications and ability. Only those who intend to follow a professional operatic stage career will be admitted.

The best artists available will be engaged, but a perfection of ensemble will be the goal instead of the exploitation of the individual. Native talent will be sought.

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NEW YORK FOREST FIRE LOSS IS LESS

ALBANY—Forest fires in New York state during the present year burned over 177,476 acres, destroyed property valued at \$643,986.75 and caused an expenditure of \$138,000 for fire fighting forces, according to estimates given in a statement issued by Commissioner James S. Whipple of the state forest, fish and game commission. In the forest fires of 1903 the losses totalled more than \$845,000.

The drought this year was the most protracted ever known, continuing for months, and since there were twice as many fires as in 1903, much better work was done this year than in 1903. The great number of incipient fires started by railroad engines, which were put out without material damage, are attributable to the thorough patrol system established this year by the railroads.

FUND TO BUY "THE HEWER."

All interested in the movement to purchase the George Grey Barnard statue of "The Hewer" by popular subscription and make it a permanent ornament of the city have been invited by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects to attend a meeting in the class room of the Art Museum, Copley square, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TWO-MILE BOARD WALK.

NEW YORK—It is planned to build a board walk, 9,500 feet long, or nearly two miles, and 60 feet in width, to be made between Ocean Parkway and West Thirty-seventh street, or Sea Gate, Coney Island. The project is to build it in the Atlantic ocean, or from 150 to 200 feet beyond the waterline. It will cost from \$325,000 to \$775,000.

COLE FILES CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The "Committee of 5000" in behalf of E. F. Ver Wiebe, fullback on this year's victorious Harvard football team was presented with a watch, chain and purse of gold by his friends and associates of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. at a public reception tendered him. Mayor Charles A. Grinnan presented the watch to the young man, while the purse of gold was handed to him by Secretary Day of the association. The watch was inscribed "Ernest F. Ver Wiebe, from his fellow associates in the Young Men's Christian Association of Somerville. Merited by an upright character and honest achievements."

Sentiff Owns Many Rare and Costly Violins



SOUTH AMERICAN CRISIS IS CAUSE OF BRAZIL NAVY

Building of Dreadnaughts Intended for Use in Renewed Campaign of Aggression on the Continent.

COVETS TWO STATES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine Republic

The old jealousy between the Argentine Republic and Brazil has lately been intensified to the point of creating a critical situation. The heavy armaments of Brazil, and especially her order of three Dreadnaughts now under construction in Britain, one of which is nearly ready for delivery, are assumed to be directed against her rival even by wholly unprejudiced outsiders. They do not necessarily prove that Brazil intends to force an unjust war on Argentina, but they certainly do mean the renewal of Brazil's aggressive continental policy in order to settle once for all the question of her supremacy in South America.

Voted Fund for Warships.

As a measure of self-preservation, Argentina has just voted an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for naval armaments, for what is practically at stake is the independence of Uruguay and Paraguay, the two Spanish-speaking republics that serve as buffers between Brazil and Argentina. Should Brazil succeed in incorporating the former she would command the River Plate and Argentina's metropolis, and taking Paraguay she would dominate the road to the rich northern provinces of the Argentine Republic.

Brazil is now in active diplomatic communication with Chile, Argentina's opponent despite the arbitration treaty and therefore Brazil's traditional friend, and also with Peru, Chile's implacable enemy and Brazil's unfriendly neighbor, but Argentina's old friend.

Caught Intercepting Wires.

In this connection a rumor was current the other day that Brazil had caught Argentina intercepting certain cable dispatches sent from Rio via Buenos Ayres for the Brazilian ministers in Chile and Peru.

This was immediately denied, but the fact remains that Brazil is sounding other South American governments on their attitude in case of complications in the South Atlantic.

Should these heavy armaments ever be completed and the two nations develop, at the eleventh hour, sufficient foresight to combine instead of crippling each other, South America would at once become a dominant factor in the western hemisphere. The nullification of the Monroe doctrine would be only a minor result of such an alliance.

CONTEST IN SKILL WITH THE PLOW

LONDON—"Plowman's Derby" is the name given to the great event of the North Kent Agricultural Association, and, as its name suggests, a contest of skill in artistic furrow-turning. It is one of the local institutions, and so far from being a primitive affair, is carried on upon a cosmopolitan scale, with the accompaniment of huge crowds, bands of music, dancing and athletic sports. It costs a large sum of money, considerable of which goes in prizes.

At 8 o'clock Patrick Logan was in front of the plowmen, the plowmen were trailing him at a short distance. At that hour one team had already been lapped.

The record for this time is 247.5.

At 12 o'clock the leaders were three miles and three laps ahead of the previous record, the score being:

Rutt and Stol, Dupre and George, McFarland and Moran; Fogler and Lawson; Downey and Logan; Bedell and Rupprecht; Palmer and Walker; Anderson and Vanoni; Collins and Mitten; Hill and Demara; 270 miles, 5 laps, Downey and Hollister; Walther and Root; Devonovitch and Drobach; Galvin and Wiley; 270 miles, 4 laps, Faber and Lafourche; 269 miles, 3 laps, Brocco and Labrousse; 267 miles, 2 laps.

The record for this time is 247.5.

At 2 p. m. the leaders were two miles and four laps ahead of the old record, the scores being: Rutt and Stol, Dupre and George, McFarland and Moran; Fogler and Lawson; Downey and Logan; Bedell and Rupprecht; Palmer and Walker; Anderson and Vanoni; Collins and Mitten; Hill and Demara; 311 miles 8 laps. Faber and Lafourche; 310 miles 7 laps and Brocco and Labrousse; 303 miles 8 laps.

DIVER EXPLORES CRUISER YANKEE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Frank J. Hussey, in charge of the Arkuble interests, went to the wreck of the cruiser *Yankee* on the government tug Powhatan.

A diver was sent down and he recovered some of the divers' suits lost in the wreck and some other implements owned by the Arkuble wreckers. No examination was made of the hull of the vessel, but this work will be done within a day or two. The hull is thought to be somewhat damaged about the bow, where the *Yankee* was pulled over the ledge into deep water.

Mr. Hussey says that the same place for floating the *Yankee* will be employed in getting her off the reef, and that compressed air will play an important part in the work.

HARVARD STAR GETS PRESENTS.

E. F. Ver Wiebe, fullback on this year's victorious Harvard football team was presented with a watch, chain and purse of gold by his friends

Leading Events in Athletic World — Baseball Magnates Meet

MANY CONTESTS FOR FRESHMEN ON PRATT FIELD

Department of Physical Education Does Much to Improve Health and Athletic Ability of Undergraduates.

VERY POPULAR IDEA

AMHERST, N. H.—There is probably no college in America where the freshmen take more interest in outdoor exercise than is the case at Amherst College. This college has often been called "the foster mother of physical training," and one can well appreciate the truth of this statement by making a visit to Pratt Field almost any day during the academic year.

On good days a hundred students in light athletic attire are busy on the field. There is no end of variety to the work, the whole hundred sometimes doing a quarter of a mile romp around the track and then breaking up into groups for jumping, hurdling, weight throwing and other diversions.

The figures of the department of physical education show an average gain in weight of about eight pounds as a result of the six weeks' course in outdoor athletics which the freshmen are required to take. There is also, it is said, a corresponding gain in lung capacity and a noticeable improvement generally.

Plan Has Run Five Years.

The plan is now in its fifth year at Amherst, and it has been found that the fun of it and the variety supply the attractiveness that does away with any irksomeness. There is something different from day to day. The first thing the freshman knows he is good enough to take part in actual contests. Before the plan was in vogue the freshman class had won only one interclass athletic competition in 10 years. Since then it has won four out of five. All around development comes first, then specialization.

The chief recommendation of the plan is that it takes the form of play, the Amherst authorities say, and has nothing in the nature of formal gymnastic exercises. Amherst aims to teach its students, says one interested in the work, "how by proper exercise and care of the body each day they may bear smilingly in the city the responsibilities which come to them when 50, 60, 70 or even 80 years old."

The surface of Pratt Field has been torn up during the past two weeks and new drains have been laid under the turf, to make the field drier and especially to make the early baseball practise in the spring possible. The surface of the diamond has been raised about six inches and rounded off, and the old drains extended and opened. The outfield also has been raised about four inches and the ground around the grand stand filled in wherever needed.

Hockey Most Attractive Now.

Just now hockey is the most popular sport, and practise for the team is under way in the gymnasium. A squad of 50 men has reported and the work consists of shooting in the cage and running on the indoor track. This will be continued until the rink is in shape to be used. The rink has been flooded and should be ready for use in a few days. The department of hygiene will rent lockers at the rink to all members of the student body. Backstops for hockey are being made and will be put into commission in a few days.

Amherst is fortunate in having a physical director as well versed in the needs of outdoor exercise as Richard Nelligan. Mr. Nelligan has been in charge of that department for many years, and he has not only succeeded in interesting many students in outdoor athletics, but he has met with much success in turning out strong teams. A few years ago he won fourth place in the intercollegiate track games with four men, a remarkable record for such a small college as Amherst.

Relay Men Training.

Captain McClure '10 has called out the relay candidates for winter work, and short runs around the campus are the program until the new outdoor board track, for which \$400 was appropriated, is put up. McClure is the only veteran, but Gray '12, the fast colored halfback this fall, and Roberts '11 look good for places on the team. Among the candidates are: Mayo '09, Smith '09, Van Auken '09, Baldwin '10, Pinkett '11, F. Cary '11, Trendwell '11, Thompson '12 and Stuart '12.

H. A. A. PUBLISHES ATHLETIC BOOK

"The Pamphlet of Athletic Committee Regulations" has just been published by the Harvard Athletic Association. It is divided into six parts, as follows: 1. The Committee. 2. Rules of Eligibility. 3. Schedules and Games. 4. Captains and Managers. 5. Use of the "H." 6. General Regulations. The pamphlet is free to all who may wish for a copy and may be had at the publication office in University Hall, Harvard yard.

The idea of the publication is to clear the students' minds on many of the points involved in the pamphlet, and thereby it is hoped that there will be less men barred from the different teams on account of poor standing in the college.

NEW YORK TEAMS BUSY AT HOCKEY

Athletic Clubs Actively Engaged in Practising for Big Matches of the Winter—St. Nicholas Strong.

NEW YORK—Now is a very busy time with the candidates for the hockey teams of the local clubs. Hockey is the principal athletic indoor amusement which the followers of sports have in this neighborhood, and the prospects are very bright that there will be some exceedingly fast teams playing this winter. The New York A. C., Wanderers, St. Nicholas and Crescent A. C. always have strong teams to contest for the championship of the Amateur Hockey Field almost any day during the academic year.

The outlook for a strong enough team at the New York A. C. to win the championship seems very good. Last year the team, finished third with two victories and four defeats. It was made up of Strange, Williams, Brophy, Turner, White, Dillabough, Collican, Dalton, Conway and Captain Castleman. Its supporters will be much surprised if this year's team does not finish higher up in the standing than was the case a year ago.

The St. Nicholas team will be better equipped than ever. Kenneth Gordon has succeeded in getting several players out of last year's intercollegiate games, and they will be utilized in practice games until the unit of team work is apparent, when they will be put forward in the struggle for championship honors. The injury which Thompson received in the automobile race at Savannah will keep him out of the gamenight after the holidays, but his place will be taken by Larned, the tennis champion, who is now in fine form.

The Hockey Club expects to go into the championship series with several improvements in the line-up. A dozen new men have been in the practice games with the expectation of making the team. Bryant and Phillips, however, will be the forwards, and the centers and backs will be chosen from the new players. Captain Ellison will again be at goal. Last year the team did not win a single championship contest.

Sheriff's decision not to play this season leaves the Crescent team weak, especially in view of the fact that Flynn and Liffiton have not yet appeared for practise and may not join the team. Manager McKenzie, however, says he will furnish surprise when the season opens in several young college players who are trying for the team.

Max Horneff, captain of the Wanderers, is much elated over the acquisition of Gilmore, who last year helped to capture the championship of the Canadian Commercial League. In practice he has already shown form enough to insure him a place on the forward line with Garon, another new player, whom the Interscholastic League developed last winter.

AMERICAN TEAM NOW HEADS LIST

By defeating the whist team of the Bay State Whist Club at Holyoke last week the American Club team succeeded in increasing its lead in the race for the trophy presented by the commercial travelers. This gives American team six wins on the shield as compared with four for Puttine, three for East Hartford and two for Bay State. Fifteen wins are needed to get permanent possession.

The following players have an average of four or better in the Thursday evening tournament:

Times	Top	Score	Score	Avg.
J. D. Dumbro...	8	44	3	5.50
C. A. Henry...	8	37 1/2	4	4.08
J. M. Richardson...	9	39 1/2	3	4.57
H. H. Rines...	4	16 1/2	1	4.12

The following players have an average of four or better in the Saturday evening contests:

Times	Top	Score	Score	Avg.
W. R. Chapman...	7	9 1/2	1	5.75
J. M. Portal...	2	11 1/2	1	5.75
Bracey Curtis...	9	44 1/2	2	4.04
J. T. Shad...	2	9 1/2	1	4.75
W. Ward...	6	27 1/2	2	4.58
W. G. Parker...	1	12 1/2	1	4.07
C. S. Waterhouse...	1	4	—	4.00

TUFTS CHANGES BALL SCHEDULE

MEDFORD—Tufts' varsity baseball team will not make a Maine trip this year but will visit New York instead. Manager Cousins is now busy completing the schedule, and games have already been arranged with Holy Cross, Bowdoin, University of Rochester, University of Maine, Manhattan and Amherst, at Medford, and games with West Point, Manhattan, University of Pennsylvania and Yale on the New York trip. A regular Vermont trip, taking in Dartmouth and two games with Vermont will also be made.

Relay Men Training.

Captain McClure '10 has called out the relay candidates for winter work, and short runs around the campus are the program until the new outdoor board track, for which \$400 was appropriated, is put up. McClure is the only veteran, but Gray '12, the fast colored halfback this fall, and Roberts '11 look good for places on the team. Among the candidates are: Mayo '09, Smith '09, Van Auken '09, Baldwin '10, Pinkett '11, F. Cary '11, Trendwell '11, Thompson '12 and Stuart '12.

Practices are being held every evening, there being a large squad out for the first and second teams. Of last year's team there are Capt. Regnier and Swafford, '10, Harrigan and Smith, '09; Caswell, Hennessey and N. Johnson, '10; Hill, McKay and Meckel, '11; Aspinwall, E. Adams, F. Briden, Dunn, Gilbert, Juhitz, Mellor, Scholze, Slade, Sprakling and Van der Leith, '12, are among the other candidates.

BASEBALL MEN MAKING PLANS FOR NEXT SUMMER

Major and Minor League Magnates Holding Meetings in New York—Important Subjects Discussed.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

NEW YORK—All of the leading baseball magnates of both the major and minor leagues are now in this city, holding daily sessions and making their plans for the coming year. There are a number of very important subjects which are to come up this year, among them being the consideration of the demands which have been made by the American Association and Eastern League for better treatment at the hands of the big leagues.

Some action is also to be taken regarding the selling of tickets to the world's championship games. Much comment has been made over the fact that speculators secured a large quantity of the tickets to the last series and charges have even been made against President Murphy of the Chicago team that it worked with the speculators. It is probable that the national commission will decide to supervise the sale of tickets to future championship games.

The official program for the week is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 7—Meeting of National Baseball Commission.

Tuesday, Dec. 8 (noon)—Meeting of National League Board of Directors at office of President Pulliam; 2 p.m., meeting of National League at Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Wednesday, Dec. 9—Meeting of American League Board of Directors in morning; meeting of league at Wolcott hotel at 2 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 10 (probably)—Meeting of National Association of Baseball Writers.

CHESS POPULAR AT TECHNOLOGY

Varsity Team to Represent the University Against Other Colleges This Winter—Now Choosing the Candidates.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be represented by a varsity chess team this year. A tournament which is to determine the make-up of the team, is now being conducted and great interest is shown by the contestants.

The chess team is a member of the Metropolitan Chess League, composed of teams about Greater Boston, but as Harvard and the Roxbury Club have withdrawn from the league, the chances are that it will be dissolved. If the league does not materialize, arrangements will be made for games with the teams of other schools and colleges games having already been arranged with Brown, Harvard and Phillips Andover.

A practice game has already been played with Harvard and lost by a score of 3 1/2 to 1 1/2. The men who represented Tech in this match were Schmidt, Mylett, Kaufert, Morrill, Gring and Bates. These men with Navarro and Everett are all promising candidates for the team.

The following players have an average of four or better in the Thursday evening tournaments:

Times	Top	Score	Score	Avg.
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C. S. Waterhouse...	1	4	—	4.00

BROWN SECURES PRIOR AS COACH

Ex-Football and Basketball Captain to Have Charge of 1909 Team—Harvard Was Negotiating With Him.

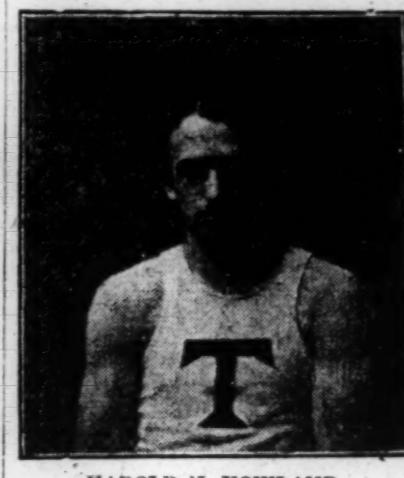
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. D. Prior, captain of the 1908 football and basketball teams of Brown University, has been engaged to coach this year's basketball candidates. The Harvard Athletic Association had been carrying on negotiations with him, but no contract had been signed, and Dr. Fred W. Marvel closed the deal with him in behalf of the board of directors of the Brown Athletic Association on Saturday.

Practices are being held every evening, there being a large squad out for the first and second teams. Of last year's team there are Capt. Regnier and Swafford, '10, Harrigan and Smith, '09; Caswell, Hennessey and N. Johnson, '10; Hill, McKay and Meckel, '11; Aspinwall, E. Adams, F. Briden, Dunn, Gilbert, Juhitz, Mellor, Scholze, Slade, Sprakling and Van der Leith, '12, are among the other candidates.

HAVERFORD TO PLAY SOCCER.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Haverford has announced its soccer football schedule for next spring. It includes a game with Harvard at Cambridge March 2. Other games already arranged for are Pennsylvania, March 13; Columbia, March 20; Cornell, April 3, and Yale, April 10. This college has generally been strong at this style of football, and the outlook for a good team next spring is promising.

BROKE TECH EIGHT-MILE RECORD.



HAROLD H. HOWLAND, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '09.

SUGGESTS PLAN FOR STADIUM AT YALE BALL FIELD

C. E. Julin of Class of 1899 Outlines Proposition Whereby the Present Seating Difficulties Can Be Eliminated.

TO COST \$100,000

NEW HAVEN—Charles E. Julin, Yale, '09, proposes the erection of a stadium at New Haven for the use of the athletic teams of Yale University. Ever since the demand for tickets to the last Yale-Harvard game began, the poor facilities for handling such crowds as desire to witness these matches has caused much attention to the enlarging of the present seating capacity. Many plans have been proposed and the one by Mr. Julin is receiving much favorable comment.

He proposes to have it built on funds obtained by issuing bonds in a company organized for the purpose. This bond issue would be open to graduates of Yale and

NEW POSTAL RULE CHANGES OFFICE STATUS SLIGHTLY

Fourth-class Postmasters Had Been Subjected of Late to Very Little Political Pressure.

ORDER IS AN UPLIFT

Large Number of Employees Placed Under Civil Service Control—Taft to Study Some of Law's Workings.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's order placing fourth-class postmasters in states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi under the civil service rules will not materially alter the custom which has prevailed as to this class of officials for several years. While Mr. Cortelyou was postmaster-general and Frank H. Hitchcock, who will serve in that position under Mr. Taft, was his first assistant, the President issued an order that postmasters both fourth class and presidential, were thereafter not to be removed, except for cause. That order has remained in force until this day.

The members of the House, who formerly controlled the fourth class offices and filled them at will, chiefly with a view of rewarding political friends, at first were disposed to resent the President's interference with one of their sources of patronage, but on second thought they acquiesced, and the new system worked without a hitch thereafter.

The new order of the President does not provide for any marked change so far as the appointments are concerned. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the names of all fourth-class postmasters will now be turned over to the civil service commission, which thereafter will have them in charge, and that vacancies will be filled from a list of eligibles.

Yielded Under Protest.

With the presidential offices there was for a time some trouble following the issue of the original order of several years ago suggested by Mr. Cortelyou. At various points in the Middle West, among them Milwaukee and Chicago, the President was compelled to yield, but under protest, and permit good postmasters to be dismissed in order to make room for men whom the interested senators desired to favor. But this yielding has always been under protest. In the main, the President has stood his ground as to the presidential offices and is still doing so. Of course, as to the fourth-class offices, where the confirming power of the Senate is not called into play, his authority is supreme.

Members of Congress, it is urged here, are elected primarily for the purpose of enacting legislation for the government of the country, and they should be retained in office or retired therefrom in accordance as their records in that connection are good or bad. They should not be put up or down, it is urged, because of their inability to dispose of pettiness or city boss. The President's order is therefore regarded as being in the interest of a general uplift, so far as the postoffice department is concerned.

Consulted Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft, it is said on authority, was consulted by the President before this latest order was issued. It is said, further, that it is his intention as President to continue the order in effect and as rapidly as possible to extend it to the remainder of the states. There may be some difficulty in making such a plan work in the states of the solid South, for all civil service examinations being open both to white and colored persons, it is assumed the former would decline to take them. This might mean that colored men would qualify as fast as vacancies were to occur in southern postmasterships, and in the end the cities and towns of the South might be served by colored postmasters almost exclusively. It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Taft while in the South this winter to make careful inquiries into this question. He is said to believe that it can be disposed of in a way to satisfy the South.

CITY BIDS TO BE ADVERTISED.

The suggestion of the finance commission that proposals be invited by public advertisement for all contract work or needed supplies of \$1000 or more in value has been accepted by Mayor Hibbard.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree,"
COLONIAL, "The Great Divide,"
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil,"
PARK, "Hook of Holland,"
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow,"
BOSTON, "The Heart of Maryland,"
KEITH'S, Vandeville, Vandeville,
ORPHEUM, Vandeville,
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Earl of Pawtucket."

AUSTRIA EXPECTED RANCOR OF ITALY

Vienna Regrets Roman Outbreak and Thinks Tittoni and Iswolsky Came to an Understanding.

VIENNA, Austria.—The news of anti-Austrian demonstrations in nearly all the larger cities of Italy, north and south, Alpine and maritime, causes no surprise here. When all the world is busy abusing Austria, how could they stay behind who for many years had a monopoly on anti-Austrian oratory?

That the Italian government should have been so slow and seemingly reluctant to restrain the populace is much regretted here, at a time when the Italian foreign office was endeavoring to dampen the bellicose ardor of the Serbs and Montenegrins. This attitude of official Italy is another illustration of her present opportunist policy; it lends color to the persistent report that she has entered into a secret agreement with Russia for the countering of Austrian pressure on the Balkans. It is said that Iswolsky and Tittoni, at their recent meeting, came to a preliminary understanding and that the full agreement was drawn up and signed a few days ago.

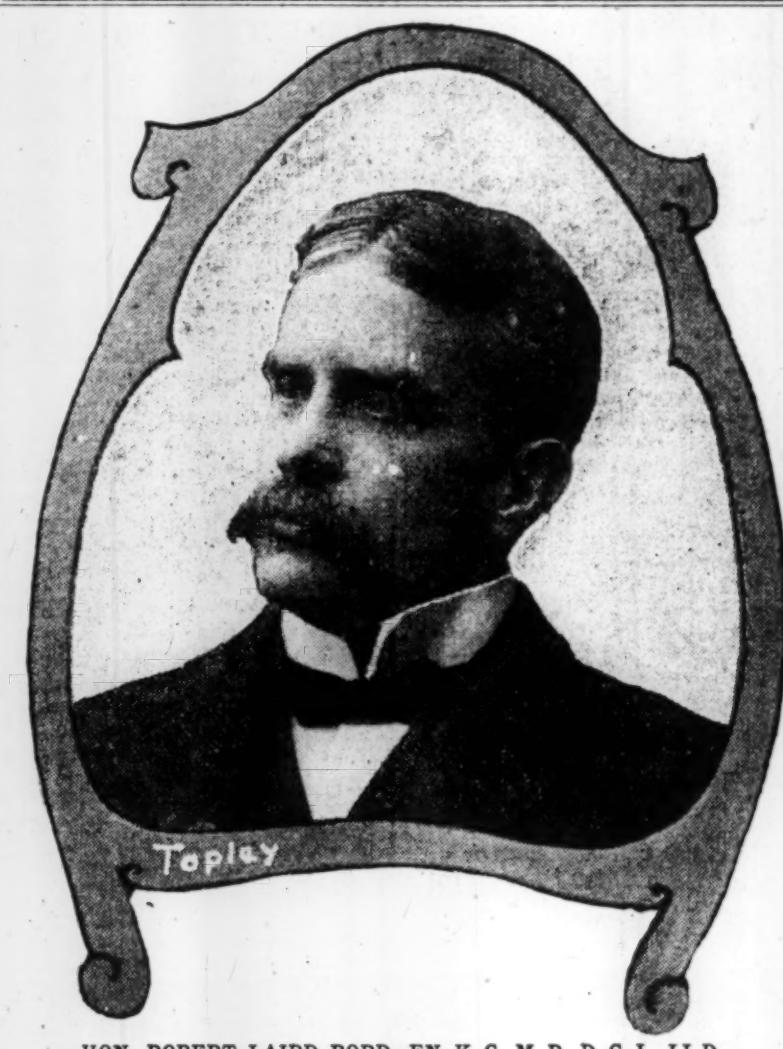
Italy will need the unreserved backing of Russia should she ever put forward definite claims on Italian-speaking Istria and Dalmatia, not to mention Albania, for neither France nor England will readily consent to an all-Italian Adriatic. Furthermore, the national aspirations of the Serbs along the Adriatic cannot be brushed aside, and these people, though they look for the moment to Italy as their natural ally, will turn to the great Slav power and possibly England, at the final reckoning.

SULTAN HONORED BY YOUNG TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The recent Young Turk congress in Salonic did well to emphasize, in the first resolution passed, their determination to respect the Sultan's life, and privileges. Abdul Hamid's attitude during and since the crisis is recognized as worthy of his reputation for unusual perspicacity and decision. He has adjusted himself with astounding facility to the changed order of things and he is generally believed sincere in his attitude because he has fully realized the permanence and inevitable course of democratic development in the Ottoman empire.

The reigning dynasty of Persia is magnified by the fact that at any time a radical change in the political sentiment of the country may place him in the position of premier of the Dominion.

Man Who May Be Premier of Canada



HON. ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, K.C., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D.
Noted Canadian Who Directs the "Opposition" and Has Continuously a Seat in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Although representing the political minority in Canada, the "leader of the opposition," the Hon. Robert Laird Borden, K.C., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., has continuously a seat in the Dominion Parliament and is actively engaged in the management of the country. This activity is largely shown by opposing the measures of the party in power when they conflict with the views of the "minority" he represents; but also in aiding the passage of bills endorsed by his party, whether or not they originate with his opponents.

The importance of his position is magnified by the fact that at any time a radical change in the political sentiment of the country may place him in the position of premier of the Dominion.

Gains Wide Political Knowledge.
While awaiting this possibility the opposition leader has the opportunity of gaining a wider political knowledge and the power to hold his party together—watching the development of the country, and at any auspicious moment to formulate a platform sufficiently at variance with that of the ruling party to appeal

CHILE INVITES LATIN SETTLERS

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—The Government has decided on an immigration policy which is bound to transform the entire country, especially the north where the great saltpeter mines are located. A large sum has been voted for the stimulation of immigration, mainly from Southern Europe, and a good-sized subsidy was granted to the "Lloyd Italiano del Pacifico".

Chile, in looking to Latin immigration for the development of her manifold resources, is following the example of the Argentine Republic whose prosperity is largely due to its thrifty North Italian and North Spanish elements.

It is noteworthy that the entire west coast of South America is suddenly waking up to the urgent necessity of a desirable stream of white immigration. It is highly significant that this movement coincides with the extraordinary activity displayed by Japan in order to open up commercial and political relations with South America, especially with a view to directing Japanese immigration to its sub-tropical and temperate territories. This continent has so rapidly come within the scope of the "yellow danger" that a prominent Chilean paper recently prophesied that at no distant day Chile would have to invoke the aid of the United States in order to prevent the complete orientalization of the west coast of South America.

SALEM IS SAVED FROM FIRE PERIL

SALEM, Mass.—Heroic work by the entire department of this city prevented a serious conflagration this morning.

The blaze started in a storage oil warehouse on Derby wharf and showers of sparks from it soon started fires in several nearby structures. As the fire made headway help was summoned from Beverly, Marblehead and Peabody.

The warehouse, which was a total loss, was owned by the Boston & Northern Street Railway company and was nearly 100 years old.

The high wind tore the shingles from the building, scattering them in burning brands all over the lower end of the town. Fires broke out all the way from Derby wharf to Town House square. Two alarms were sent in.

The attention of the department was directed all through the lower end of the town to putting out the small roof fires.

The fire was one of the most spectacular ever seen in Salem. The loss will be about \$4000.

WIRELESS SYSTEM WILL BE ADOPTED IN PACIFIC ISLES

Proposition to Establish Modern Telegraph Stations for Communication Between Ocean Groups.

GOVERNMENTS AID

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—It is proposed to establish among the scattered islands of the South Pacific Ocean a system of wireless telegraphy, connecting nearly every group of islands with apparatus which will perform wonders in furthering the business interests of the world.

It is proposed to include in this system the commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji, the New Hebrides, the Solomon, Samoan, Cook, Society and Marquesa Islands. There is, however, nothing to indicate that the plan, if successful, will not eventually include the Philippines, Borneo, Java and Sumatra, and in fact all the important insular and mainland territories contiguous to the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Governments Interested.

It is expected that the various governments having possessions in these waters will aid in the establishment of the proposed system. Negotiations already under way give evidence that the success of the venture may well be considered assured.

The capitalists interested in the extensive phosphate deposits on Ocean and Pleasant Islands of the Gilbert group and in the new works about to be established on the island of Makatea of the Tuamoto Archipelago are back of the movement which is understood to have sufficient financial strength to carry the undertaking to a successful climax.

Cables Far Off.

The French colony of Tahiti and its dependencies are no less interested in the success of the negotiations than are their neighboring English-speaking communities. The nearest available ocean cable office to Tahiti is at this port, 2,250 miles distant, the steamship from Auckland arriving at Papeete once every 28 days and direct communication by steamship with San Francisco, 3,658 miles distant, being had once in every 36 days.

Other groups of islands far off the well established routes of travel are equally interested in the establishment of this system, which means so much to the inhabitants of these widely separated archipelagoes.

The Pacific Islands Radio-Telegraph Company is the name of the proposed enterprise, whose capital is reported to be \$340,000, of which the owners of the phosphate interests have subscribed \$50,000. At the outset the radial system will probably consist of 10 or 12 circles, the largest having a radius of 1,250 miles, and requiring for each station an engine of 60 horsepower.

ASSERTS DINGLEY BILL AIDS TRUSTS

H. E. Miles of Manufacturers' Association Compares Cost of Protection of Oil and Steel to Consumer.

WASHINGTON—"When the Dingley bill was passed Congress went into the trust-making business up to its eyes,"

was the declaration made by H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, to the ways and means committee here. He appeared, he said, as a consumer, "one of the eighty million who had been infinitely wronged." He also appeared for the laborers, and he also would have a word to say for the farmers who had been given a stone instead of bread.

Miles said that the money in the pockets of the consumers belonged to them and should not be legislated out, except for value received. The tariff was supposed to be based on a difference in wages here and abroad. The labor cost on a gallon of oil was 6 per cent and the tariff duty was 90 per cent.

"We produce oil at the lowest price in the world," said Miles, "and yet we have a duty of 15 times the wage cost. The ability of the Standard Oil trust to sell anywhere, except in Russia, is shown by shipments worth \$78,000,000 last year. They charge Americans from 35 to 65 per cent more than they charge foreign consumers.

"Steel is produced in the United States as cheaply as anywhere. The Dingley law is responsible for an increase of 100 per cent in the price of steel I have to pay, as a manufacturer."

ENGINE MEN SEEK FILIPINO MARKET

WASHINGTON—Michigan manufacturers interested in foreign markets for gasoline engines for motor boats are convinced that Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee proposes to work out an arrangement by which such engines can be sent to the Philippines without paying the same tariff levied on such articles against all the rest of the world.

At present people in the islands are compelled to buy inferior gasoline and naphtha engines at Hong Kong. In April the treaty with Spain, by which the United States agreed to give to other countries similar commercial opportunities in the Philippines as enjoyed by the United States, will expire. There will then be nothing to prevent Congress passing a law giving the United States a differential in that market.

THREE COMPLETE LIBRARIES IN ONE

State, War and Navy Building Contains Oldest and Rarest Collection of Documents in United States.

WASHINGTON—Three of the oldest and most complete libraries in the United States are to be found here under one roof, in the State, War and Navy building, and are the archives of those departments.

That of the state department is the best known. Here is kept the original draft of the declaration of independence as well as the original signed copy of that instrument, the articles of confederation and the constitution of the United States.

Declaration of Independence.

The original draft of the declaration of independence is on exhibition, but the original signed copy is not, nor are the constitution or the articles of confederation. The original draft is in Jefferson's handwriting, and corrections can be seen made by Franklin and Adams. Here likewise are kept all original acts of Congress, all treaties to which the United States is a signatory, proclamations and executive orders and all documents relating to various claims, commission arbitrations and boundary surveys.

Founded by Jefferson.

This library was founded by Jefferson in 1780 and consists of 65,000 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets, and until recently it was the custodian of the papers and journals of the Continental Congress, and the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, which have all been transferred, by executive order, to the library of Congress.

Some of the rarest volumes in Washington are to be found in the navy department library, which contains 40,000 books and 5,000 pictures and engravings. A noble collection of old engravings is comprised in the naval archives, including a picture of every naval vessel that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

RETURNS MONEY GIVEN HIM IN AID

A check for \$50 has been received by Max Mitchell, superintendent of the Federal Jewish Charities, from Wolf Leventhal, a tailor, who lost his business in the Chelsea fire of last April. Soon after the fire he was aided to the extent of \$50 and at the time he promised to repay the amount. Last week his insurance was settled, and although the total amount left him was small, he immediately instructed his attorneys to send \$50 to Mr. Mitchell.

The check will be sent to J. J. Storrow, chairman of the Chelsea relief committee, to go back to the Chelsea relief fund.

STUDENTS LEARN NEW METHODS TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

Harvard Man Paid Way Through Law School by Stenography and Is Now Adviser to Potentate.

GIRL LINOTYPIERS.

It would be a source of surprise to many to know the varied and resourceful methods which students resort to in order to earn their way through college. Work that would be considered so menial in the commercial world as to un-cause a man, is a badge of honor when done to defray one's college expenses. Frequently the proximity of a college is a valuable asset to farmers, tradespeople and others needing a reliable supply of labor at various times.

At Harvard the task of bringing efficient student help into touch with those who have work to be done has been systematized, and surprising versatility has been discovered in the student body. Stenography, tutoring, clerical work in the various university offices, cataloguing books in the libraries, ushering in theaters, assisting local dramatic societies, doing "chores" for professors and others, translating, acting as court interpreters in odd cases, serving as salesmen in Boston stores during holiday rush times, all have aided worthy and alert students to defray otherwise hopeless college expenses. The example is still held up of a Harvard man who paid his way through the law school by stenography and tutoring. He passed from an assistant professorship to a secretary's position under an Asiatic potentate, and by studying the needs of the state became the potentate's foreign adviser, which means the "power behind the throne." In all the state colleges work is provided for a large class of students, college farms, market-gardens, greenhouses and experiment stations being carried on largely by means of student labor.

Girls Run Linotypes.

In many western college communities, where relations between "town and gown" are decidedly democratic, students often carry nearly a full course in the university, at the same time holding a not too difficult office position.

In Chicago, when linotype machines were first introduced, a number of girls students from the University of Chicago made excellent pay by working a few hours a day as operators of the machines.

In these days of myriad automobiles, student chauffeurs are not unknown, while private secretaries, faithfully administered in college days, have led more than one earnest student to the halls of legislation or to the labyrinthine paths of diplomacy.

London's Latest in Leather

LADIES' CARD CASES—Colored	Moroccos—\$3.00
MONEY POCKETS—To wear around the waist	—Gray—\$4.25
WRITING TABLETS—Colored	Moroccos—Ink—\$4.50
PEN, PENCIL, POCKETS for Stationery	—\$5.50
RING BOXES—Colored	Moroccos, Velvet Lined—\$5.50
With Ring Stick for different sizes	—\$5.50
STATIONERY BASKET—Large Size—Lock and Key—\$12.25	
MAIL BOXES—All Leather or Willow and Leather—Lock and Key	—\$16.50
WINDSOR BAG—Grain Cow Hide—Hand Sewn Linen Lined—16 inches	—\$17.00
AFTER DINNER COFFEE SETS.....	20.75

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

<h

NEWS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti.—General Leconte, minister of the interior, returned to his home today under heavy guard.

LONDON, Eng.—The Irish estates of the Duke of Manchester have been sold to the occupying tenants for \$1,047,195.

LONDON—A copy of the King Charles I. Cambridge Bible has been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan for \$5000.

PEKIN, China.—The Americans in the Yang Tse-Kiang district are indignant at the removal of the gunboat protection.

BERLIN—Miss Geraldine Farrar has denied again through local newspapers that she is to marry Signor Scotti, the grand opera baritone.

PONT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti.—General Antoine Simon, commander-in-chief of the revolutionists, has proclaimed himself President.

TEHERAN, Turkey.—Proclamations of the secret revolutionary organization have been posted, condemning the Shah to death for violation of the constitution.

CANFRANC, Spain.—Ceremonies in connection with the building of the trans-Pyrenean tunnel were attended by the minister of public works and a big crowd.

PARIS—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will leave here in a few days for an extended automobile tour through French possessions in Africa.

PARIS—France will demand an apology from President Castro of Venezuela if he lands here for his ignominious expulsion from that country of the French charge d'affaires in January, 1906.

ROTTERDAM—It is said here that the Dutch naval display of Venezuela is intended to remove the Venezuelan war vessels and prevent the transportation of Venezuelan troops to Curacao.

INDUSTRIES BUSY IN NEW ENGLAND

Pawtucket (R. I.) Weaving Company to Build An Addition to Plant, Making It World's Largest Factory.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The Royal Weaving Company, manufacturers of cotton back plush goods, is to build an addition to its plant in the Darlington district soon, which will make the mill the largest one in the world.

WATERVILLE, Me.—The cotton mills have all resumed work, there now being a sufficient supply of water to operate all branches.

GARDNER, Mass.—The world's largest chair factory will go on full time today. The employees number some 1600.

EARL WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The new plant of the George E. Keith Company of Brockton will be dedicated this evening and about 800 people will be given work on Wednesday, the starting of the new plant.

WINCHENDON, Mass.—The plant of M. E. Converse & Son, the largest toy factory in the world, will add 350 additional hands when it opens in the morning.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Evidence that a wave of prosperity has struck the Erie railroad is shown by the fact that it has opened six new towers, employed 20 additional telegraph operators, 40 brakemen and raised 16 flagmen to conductors.

SUNDAY PAPER NEAR SOUTH POLE

BENOS—AYRES, Argentine Rep.—El Antartico is the appropriate name of a newspaper published in Rio Gallegos at the southern extremity of South America, near the Antarctic circle. It is a Sunday paper of four pages and very ambitious. The last number to date, Oct. 18, contains a leader dealing with the shortcomings of His Excellency the Governor of the territory, in a manner worthy of a great daily.

The most interesting feature is a little notice reminding us painfully of the handicaps of south polar newspaper production; it regrets that "as our printer was ill the paper had to be issued with a number of typographical errors."

BEST OF BOOKS IS HOLY BIBLE

United States Senator Beveridge holds a high estimate of the Bible. In a lecture given in Chicago, he said: "When in search of good reading matter turn to the Bible."

"When in need of hard, material advice on hard, material subjects, turn to the Bible."

"When in search of existing tales of battle, of tales of love, of tales of the goodness of humanity, always turn to the Bible."

"No stories published in the magazines have such gripping interest as the stories of the Bible. Purely as a volume of entertainment, I have often wondered that the Bible is not more widely read. Like other gifts of God, it is so common that we fail to appreciate it."

DOMESTIC

WATERVILLE, Me.—The cotton mills here are running day and night.

WASHINGTON—The Pacific fleet is off Salina Cruz, Mexico, south bound for San Salvador.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A rear-end collision on the Worcester street railway has injured several people.

MILFORD, Mass.—Captain William G. Pond has been appointed a member of the staff of Governor-elect Draper.

HEALING POWER OF CHRIST JESUS MANIFEST TODAY

Rev. A. Z. Conrad in Sermon Declares that the Saviour Claimed Power to Control So-Called Natural Forces.

CHRISTIANITY'S BASE

LYNN, Mass.—The no-license meeting here Sunday was the largest ever held in this city. There were 3,500 present.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—An auto struck a culvert injuring three men one of whom, Archibald J. Taylor, has died.

NORTH EASTON, Mass.—Two girls, Ethel and Martha Anderson, broke through thin ice and were drowned.

DULUTH, Minn.—The steel freighter D. M. Gleason is thought to have gone down in a Lake Superior gale.

AUSTIN, Tex.—William J. Bryan and wife are in this city as the guests of Governor and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Royal Weaving Company is preparing to build two new mills, which will employ 800 men.

WASHINGTON—The American National Red Cross will reelect President-elect Taft to the presidency of the society tomorrow.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Freezing of the supply streams of the Androscoggin has reduced the river to the lowest point in its history.

SCRANTON, Pa.—The number of freight cars on the Erie railroad has been increased one-third to care for the increased traffic.

CHATHAM, Mass.—The revenue cutter Acushnet picked up the disabled schooner Brigadier off here and started to the westward with her to the westward.

NEWTON, Mass.—Eleven dogs have been shot here lately on account of not being properly muzzled. Strap muzzles are not considered efficient.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The annual report of the National Ginner's Association shows a total of 11,044,000 bales of cotton ginned up to Dec. 1.

NEW YORK—Gold medals valued at \$7000 each are to be presented by the Aero Club to Orville and Wilbur Wright upon their return to America.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dr. Cyrus Northrop will retire from the presidency of the University of Minnesota at the close of the present college year.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The military funeral of Admiral Coghlan will be held in Washington on Wednesday, with interment in Arlington cemetery.

LYME PARK, Mass.—The Methodist church has suffered a \$7000 fire loss. The congregation marched out during the burning and no one was injured.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—It is reported that haymaking has taken place in this vicinity during the past few days. The first such record for December.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Isabella Russell, daughter of the late Henry Wells Clapp and a prominent society leader of this place died Sunday evening, aged 60 years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Rev. Oscar F. Maurer of Great Barrington, Mass., has accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth here, who retired last July.

NEWARK, N. J.—Deep-water navigation upon the Passaic river is now an established fact. For the first time in history a heavy draft vessel came up the river today.

NEW YORK—The French liner La Touraine when about 400 miles east of Sandy Hook found a United States navy barge afire. The boat had apparently been abandoned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Audrey R. Goldey, who disappeared with her two children late in October, has been brought back to her home by her husband who found her in West Virginia.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—When the temperature here fell to five degrees below zero, the water power was cut off from the electric light plant and the city kept in darkness for five hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The United States army transport Buford left here for Manila with \$1,300,000 in new silver pesos and \$900 worth of pennies for circulation in the Philippines.

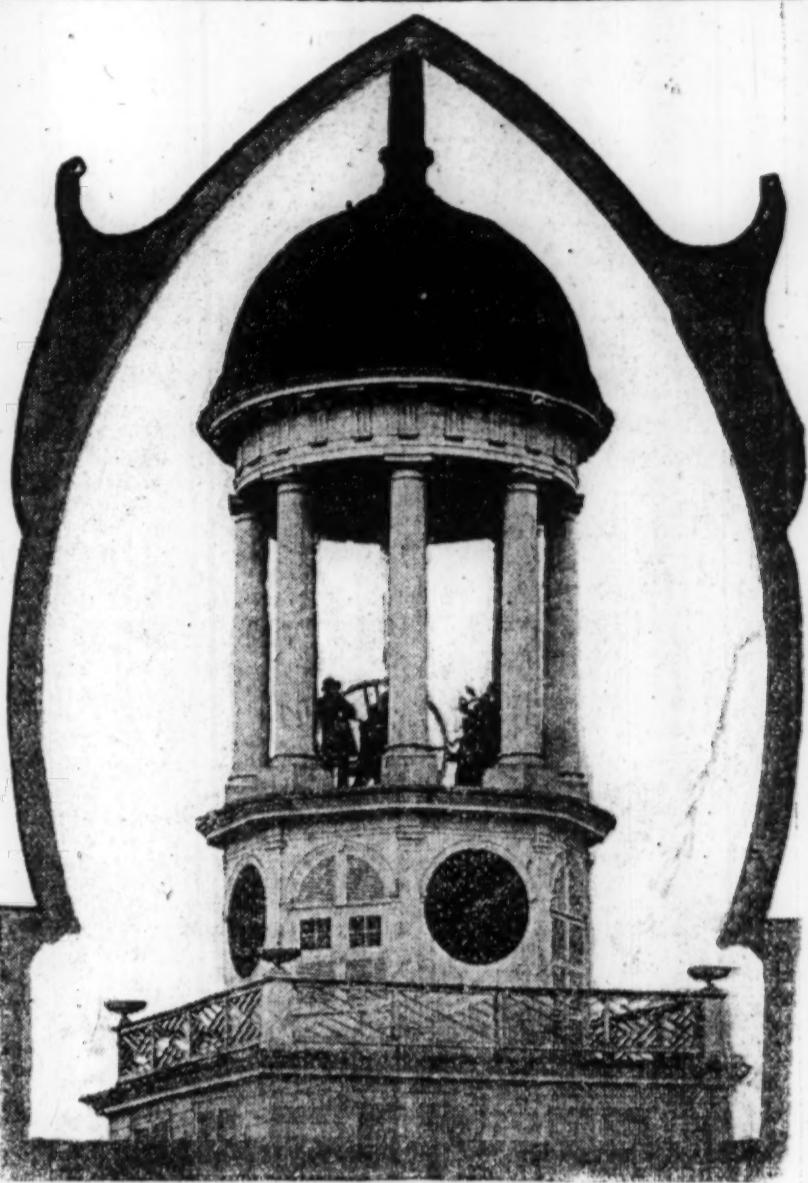
SEEDS TO BE TESTED.

A seed testing laboratory is being installed in the Department of Agronomy of the University of Missouri by the United States Department of Agriculture for the testing of all kinds of seeds used by the farmers of Missouri. Seed samples will be carefully examined in the laboratory, compared with other types and then planted in germinating pots and the growth carefully watched. A complete report will be made to the farmers who send samples.

KILLED WHEN AUTO OVERTURNS.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Archibald J. Taylor, aged 45 years, of this city, was killed and two other men critically injured on South Willard street Sunday. The automobile struck a culvert and overturned.

Belfry Where Hymns Are Played on Horns



PRESERVATION OF RICHES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Extravagance and Wastefulness of Water and Forests Are Reported Suppressed by Officials of the State.

FIGHT WOOD FIRES

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In the nationwide movement for the conservation of natural resources, Pennsylvania occupies a prominent place. Through its department of forestry and its state water supply commission this state has made substantial progress toward the suppression of extravagant and wasteful practices which threatened serious consequences to future generations.

Since 1901 the state forestry department has been purchasing idle land and converting it to forest reserves, until today the state owns and cares for 816,412 acres of woodland, with 100,000 additional acres in process of acquisition.

The forestry department is authorized to continue its purchases to the extent of \$300,000 a year.

That its reserves may be properly cared for, the state has established its Mont Alto reserve, a forestry academy, where young men are educated as foresters free of charge and assured of permanent employment on the state reserves. The three-year course of study at the academy includes such branches as field botany, surveying, geology, chemistry, zoology, "ranging" and "fire drill."

Plant Nursery Stock.

Where the natural growth on the state land is not sufficient to provide the best results in the way of reforestation, nursery stock is planted, and for this purpose the department maintains extensive nurseries at several of the larger reserves, where hundreds of thousands of suitable trees are propagated, and as rapidly as possible, transplanted throughout the reserves.

Roads and fire lanes are cut through the reserves so as to permit of prompt concentration of men and apparatus where needed for the suppression of fires. In the extensive forest fires of the past few months the state foresters and rangers performed valuable service in checking the spread of the flames.

In the management of the Pennsylvania forest reserves, the methods successfully employed in Europe, especially in Germany, are used as far as practicable. The work is under the supervision of Commissioner of Forestry Robert S. Conklin and Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon by virtue of their offices, and John Birkinbine, chairman; Henry M. Brackenbush, vice-chairman, and Thomas J. Lynch, secretary, by appointment of the Governor.

ert S. Conklin, who succeeded Dr. John T. Rothrock, the originator of the state forestry enterprise in Pennsylvania. An advisory commission consists of Dr. Rothrock, John Fulton, Mira L. Dock and S. B. Elliott.

Conserve Water Supply.

While reforestation is expected eventually to restore to a large extent the regular flow of the streams of Pennsylvania, a direct effort toward the conservation of water supplies is being made through the state water supply commission, which was created in 1905, with authority to supervise the issuing of charters for water companies and to pass upon applications for permission to place dams or other obstructions in streams.

This commission was created as a result of the discovery that private corporations were appropriating water rights throughout the state so rapidly as to interfere with the development of the supplies of growing towns and cities. Furthermore, it was found that various water-power operations were being planned without regard to the consequences of obstructing and diverting the course of streams and rivers.

All water supply and power companies are now under the supervision of this commission, and no charters can be granted or extensions or enlargements made which in the opinion of the commission would interfere with the present or future needs of municipalities. The promiscuous dumping of iron furnace slag and other factory refuse over the banks of streams has been stopped.

Plan Storage Basins.

The commission also is making a study of the flood flow of the rivers of the state with a view to devising a practicable system of storage basins that will reduce the volume of flood waters which, in the past 10 years, have cost the state an average of \$400,000 a year for the single item of repairs to bridges. As this represents the interest on \$10,000,000 and is but a small portion of the annual flood loss, the commission believes a large amount of money could be profitably expended on reservoirs to hold back the flow of the principal streams in the freshest seasons.

The state water supply commission consists of Commissioner of Forestry Robert S. Conklin and Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon by virtue of their offices, and John Birkinbine, chairman; Henry M. Brackenbush, vice-chairman, and Thomas J. Lynch, secretary, by appointment of the Governor.

Unique Holiday Books

The Song of Our Syrian Guest

The Song of Our Syrian Guest

ENVELOPE EDITION.

Produced in a unique manner, with peculiar artistic taste. The book throughout is printed in two colors: harmonies and decorative fly-leaves, bound with colored label, size 8x5 inches, about 40 pages.

This story has proved to be one of those simple products in literature which are brought forth in a quiet manner and after a time are found to be a distinct pleasure to the reader. No "sophomore" charm, but after a half of a million copies have been issued the book is still as popular as ever.

It is the first book ever written on the Shepherd Psalm.

The Boston Transcript, which was one of the first to discover its value, has said: "No 'sophomore' charm, gaudy and simple note like that of a Syrian folk-song, and all who love the Psalm it describes will cherish it as well."

A NEW EDITION, 35 cents net, ready for mailing.

The Signs of the Christmas Fire

By WILLIAM ALLEN KNIGHT.

In this very human and touching Christmas story Dr. Knight has shown again the same qualities which made such a wide array to readers.

The Song of Our Syrian Guest is a simple, touching, human story of all the love, hope, and faith that are the signs of the Christmas spirit.

Velvum edition, with borders, end leaves and cover, printed in gray, green and gold bronze. Gilt top and photogravure frontispiece. Price 50 cents net.

Also in an envelope edition, uniform with "The Song of Our Syrian Guest," bound in onyx matathite, with decorations in olive green. Price 35 cents net.

ENVELOPE EDITION, 35 cents net, ready for mailing.

The Pilgrim Press

L. H. CARY, 14 Beacon St., Boston

Business Manager, 175 Wabash Ave., Chicago

PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN.

5 New Songs For Soloists and Singers

Poems by Casimir M. Loomis, music by Nathaniel D. Mann.

"What the Master Says to Me."

"A Song of Promise."

"The River of Peace."

"The Vision."

"God's Perfect Stillness."

In Mezzo Soprano and Baritone keys.

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House 12 rooms, 2 baths, large halls, finished in oak. Excellent location. Very low price, \$11,500. Only \$3,000 down.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

TRADING TODAY SEEMS LARGELY PROFESSIONAL

New York Market Irregular at Opening With Higher Prices Later Due to the Accumulation of Orders.

OSCEOLA IS HIGHER

Prices in the New York market were quite irregular at the opening today with some stocks ranging good fractions lower and others nearly a point higher than Saturday's closing figures. Soon after the first quotations were recorded, however, there was a rather aggressive buying movement due largely to an accumulation of buying orders over Sunday and prices perceptibly. Amalgamated Copper started off $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colorado fuel and iron was a full point higher at the opening selling at 41. Illinois Central was $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 147. Smelters was down $\frac{1}{2}$ at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern preferred advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 143 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reading was unchanged at 140. Southern Pacific sold up to 117 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific was up an eighth to 180 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There was a falling off in the volume of business as compared with Friday and Saturday of last week but prices ruled firm at the higher level established after 11 o'clock. Consolidated Gas was conspicuously strong, advancing $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 165 $\frac{1}{2}$. Northern Pacific was up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 180 $\frac{1}{2}$. Southern Pacific was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 117 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tennessee Copper dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Erie advanced to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$. Chesapeake & Ohio declined a quarter to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$. Before noon Wabash preferred made a gain of 17, selling up to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pennsylvania was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 129 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 180 $\frac{1}{2}$. There were slight losses in some of the other securities and business continued quiet.

The local market at the opening was without feature, prices remaining about the same as the closing last Saturday. Toward noon a good deal of irregularity prevailed. Pneumatic and Osceola were conspicuously strong, the former advancing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 and the latter gaining a full point, selling at 131. Calumet & Arizona was $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 119.

Trading was rather on the professional order, although the tone in both markets continued firm. Business conditions were reported to be improving steadily and although there was a slight hardening tendency in the money market there was no selling pressure noticeable.

The Pneumatic issues were the strongest features on the local market during the afternoon. The preferred sold at 22, a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$, and the common at 117 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Other local stocks were inclined to sag off good fractions. In Wall street around 1 o'clock business was irregular and trading was inclined to lag, with price movements within a narrow range.

Osceola continued to advance on the local market and before the close had made a gain of four points, selling up to 134. The rest of the local market continued quiet with price changes small. The New York market was rather erratic.

FINANCIAL NOTES

President Roosevelt will cause an investigation to determine whether poisonous fumes resulting from Anaconda Copper company operations can be prevented.

A London cable says that the steamship Kildonan Castle is due to arrive at Southampton on Saturday of this week from Cape Town, South Africa. She has £62,800 in gold and £10,000 in silver, making a total of £634,800 billion consigned to London.

In the annual report of the National Ginner's Association, the total number of bales of cotton ginned to December 1 is placed at 11,064,000 and the total crop for the season is estimated at 12,873,000 bales exclusive of linters or re-picks.

The Greenfield Gas Light Company has been authorized by the gas commissioners to issue \$25,000 additional capital stock at \$50 per share, the proceeds to be used to pay off the floating debt.

Waltham, Mass., has awarded a two month's loan of \$25,000, dated Dec. 3, 1908, and maturing Feb. 4, 1909, to Letting Tolman and Tupper at 3.14 per cent discount.

The Western Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, is offering for sale \$700,000 Hotel La Salle Company first mortgage 6 percent gold bonds, dated Dec. 12, 1908, due serially Jan. 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1936.

The National Exchange Bank of Springfield, Mo., was closed today by order of Special Bank Examiner Roraback and Frank G. Hicks was appointed receiver. Its capital is \$100,000.

At the New York Metal Exchange business was virtually at a standstill with a heavy tone shown in tin which broke $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Other commodities were unchanged. Pig tin in London closed weak at a loss of three points for both spot and future.

BOSTON STOCKS

Boston—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 P.M.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allouez	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aradian	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arizona Commercial	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
Atlantic	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte Coalition	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Arizona	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper Range	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daly-West	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Franklin	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granby	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greene-Cananen	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11
La Salle	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Met. Con.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mohawk	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Butte	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Dominion	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Osceola	130	134	130	134
Parrot	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
U.S. Copper Co.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Victoria	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winona	7	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wyandot	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

MISCELLANEOUS

Amer Tel & Tel..... 129 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 129

American Pneumatic..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

do pref..... 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

American Zinc..... 26 26 26

Boston and Albany..... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boston Elevated..... 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boston & Maine..... 13 13 13 13

Boston & Worcester..... 51 51 50 50

Cumberland T & T..... 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$

East Boston Land..... 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88

General Electric..... 138 138 137 137

Mass Electric..... 12 12 12 12

do pref..... 88 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 86 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass Gas..... 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$

N E Cotton Yarn pref..... 90 90 90 90

New England Tel..... 125 125 125 125

N Y N H & H..... 138 138 137 137

Pullman Co..... 172 172 172 172

Railroad Ring..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Torrington pref..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

United Shoe..... 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$

United States Steel..... 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$

do pref..... 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$

West End com..... 90 90 90 90

do pref..... 110 110 110 110

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family . . .

LOVE MEETS ALL NEEDS

PERHAPS no other sentence in modern religious literature has come to mean so much to so many people as the following, from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (p. 494). It comes as a revelation of Love's essential nature, as well as of Love's infinite provision for the whole creation. It has been a message of good news to "the poor" as well as to "the poor in spirit." It has helped the poor and the discouraged to turn away from their paralyzing and poverty-producing dreads and fears to the grateful remembrance of their blessings, to a hopeful outlook upon the future, and to the fruitful opportunities and active duties of the present. It has made it easier for those who have most to share with those who have least. The majority of men would prefer to share rather than to hoard were their faith in the future what it should be, and would be if they only knew and remembered, as Mrs. Eddy goes on to say, that "in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." All men get their greatest happiness from being the agents of God for giving or reflecting the unsearchable riches and the inexhaustible bounty of His substance, His wisdom, and His love, and it only requires true vision to see that the just, the meek, the generous, and the loving—instead of the unjust, the proud, the stingy, and the selfish—inherit the earth.

While it is good to have our eyes opened to the truth that love and loving activities on our part (which are inspirations and reflections of divine Love) meet all of our lower needs—good because it is true and good, because it gives us a better attitude towards the lowest as well as the highest things of life—it is still better to know that divine Love has made and is always revealing every provision for our growth and higher welfare at every stage and state of our being. Love is the perfect educator, as well as the perfect provider, and Love reflected gives the environment where we can best grow and turn everything to the best account. All of us are permitted and inspired, and finally forced if we will not be lovingly led, to do the work that we can do best, the work which is best for the whole universe as well as for ourselves.

Love brings us the friends and the comrades, as well as the teachers and helpers, that we most need. It makes our education in the universe much more than a preparation for life; it makes it a vital and desirable part of the one and only real and eternal life; that is, the life of love. It gives conscious health, harmony, joy, wisdom, and perfection to our sense of life.

The corollaries of those most comforting religious truths, that "God is love" and that "to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good" (Science and Health, p. 494), are that we should love God, divine Love, with all the faculties, capabilities, and resources of our being, and the creations and manifestations of Love as ourselves, and even as a part of our larger and better selves. Indeed, love is not only the highest duty that we owe to Love and to Love's creation, it is also the deepest necessity, the greatest activity, and the greatest privilege of our life and being. To love is to live; not to love, as well as to hate, is death. Life without love is a living death; and only those who have learned to love have awakened to real life.

Divine Love not only supplies all good, but is all good. Love is the highest good, as well as the inspiration and source of all good. To be conscious of Love as All-in-all, and to know that Love supplies all good, and be impelled by Love to have good will for everybody and everything, and to express Love in the best ways that one can—this is the highest good of life. To love is not only the way to enter into heaven, it is also the way to bring heaven to earth, to human experience. It gives the realization as well as the vision of the new heavens and the new earth. Indeed, the consciousness and expression of divine Love is heaven, and through our identification with Love and our manifestation of Love's attributes and qualities we enter into the only true harmony of heaven here or elsewhere.

The highest gift of Love is the ability to love. It is through this that we know God and become conscious that He knows and loves us. It is also through loving that we come to know that Love supplies all good and are able to enjoy and appropriate this good. Love is "the key to knowledge" and "the open door" to Truth. While Love is Truth, the absolute reality of being, it is only as we be-

Flowers in the Home

BEAUTY is as much an essential to everyday life as comfort. Indeed, it is the heart comfort that eases the mind. Surely we have need to rest our thoughts through the long winter in the companionship of some blossom snatched from the summer's full content.

A growing plant on the window sill is a little green comrade of good faith for the return of spring. The humble geranium is the most faithful of blossoms, and the rose geranium without blossoms is sprightly and graceful and generous of perfume. Not every one can afford roses and chrysanthemums at Christmas, but any one can have the scarlet geraniums softly expanding their velvety petals in some sunny spot.

A table without a touch of green is devoid of the festive grace which makes of the simplest meal a feast of joyousness. A diminutive feathered fern in a tiny pot will set easily in a small glass or porcelain dish, and with attention, it will flourish all winter. This simple decoration adds to the grace of the home, makes the family dinner a pleasanter gathering, and is sufficient decoration for the table when guests are present.

Nothing is more charming than a Japanese lily growing in the house in the winter. The bulbs may be had at Japanese stores. Some of these are planted in earth and some are merely placed a saucer of water with some pebbles to hold them upright when the lily begins to grow. A drawing room with such a tender decoration standing on a side table, a cabinet or mantel, immediately takes on an air of distinction. The lily announces to the caller the sweet thoughtfulness of the mistress before she has entered.

Even the kitchen may be made a pleasant place in which to work by the addition of two or three geraniums on the window sill. If the maid must take her meals alone in this room as is usual, why should not her eyes be brightened during relaxation by the sight of a blossoming plant?

Flowers and plants mean forethought and attention. They cannot be forgotten any more than children can. They must have their withered leaves snipped, be given their refreshing drink and occasionally have the soil loosened about the stalk. And if one would have them blossom, he must occasionally talk to them. Not vocally perhaps, but sympathetically. It is strange how the longing interest of the watching eye will coax forth the shy bush until the little plant laughs into a bright flower.

Shall the People Buy "The Hewer"?



Does Technical Education Pay?

Whether properly or improperly, a statement to the effect that technical education is of far less value to young men than is generally believed, was recently attributed to the president of the Michigan Engineering Society. He was reported as saying that university presidents and professors were too fond of overstating the advantages of technical training, and that not more than one-half the graduates of engineering schools ever put their education to any considerable use. Also, he was charged with saying that technical graduates who achieve fame could almost be counted on one's fingers. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or the Armour Institute of Technology, or, in fact, any of the universities which have engineering schools, could, no doubt, prove these statements to be entirely unwarranted. But it remained for Professor J. R. Allen, M. Am. Soc. M. E., to prepare the following table concerning graduates in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, 1883 to 1907, by way of a reply:

Position	Number	Percent
Presidents of manufacturing	9	10.6
Vice-presidents or secretaries	4	4.7
General managers	12	14.0
Superintendents	4	4.7
Chief engineers	22	25.0
Consulting engineers	11	13.0
Patent attorneys	3	3.5
Professors	3	3.5
Chief draftsmen, etc.	12	14.0
In other professions	5	6.0
Total	83	100.0

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ANTIQUE RUGS

The United States buys annually many thousand dollars worth of what are known to the profession as washed rugs. Brightly colored Oriental rugs sometimes are washed with a solution of chloride of lime, a treatment which partly bleaches the colors and imparts a soft appearance to the rug.

This chemical treatment is a process of washing which produces the effect of age and a peculiar sheen to the surface, which is pointed out by the unscrupulous dealer as a proof of superior quality. The fact is that the process of washing as described invariably weakens and in some instances destroys the materials of the rug.

The progressive effect of the chemicals on the materials in the rug is this: The chlorine gas contained in the chloride of lime attracts oxygen and moisture from the air by which muriatic acid is formed. This eats away the vitals of the rug. Sooner or later the wool and cotton in the rug become brittle and thus weaken the warp and deteriorate the wool.

When this deterioration is complete the pile of the rug may be swept away by the ordinary process of sweeping, and the warp, which is the foundation of the rug, becomes so weak that holes appear here and there and soon the rug is worthless.

It not seldom happens that a Persian rug is too staring in some bright hue, perhaps red, and is not suitable. The unscrupulous dealer will subject the rug to a series of washings in chemically prepared water. In this way he turns out a rug possessing a soft antique sheen that is truly captivating and finds a ready purchaser at an advanced price.—Chicago Tribune.

PLASTER CAST OF STATUE BY BARNARD

Boston Society of Architects Started Subscription Movement to Purchase for the City the Sculpture on View in Copley Square.

"The Hewer," the sculpture by George Grey Barnard, temporarily on exhibition in Copley square, will probably become a permanent ornament to the city.

The Boston Society of Architects has started a movement to purchase the work. William A. Atkinson, a member who is greatly interested in the idea of adding "The Hewer" to the art treasures of the city, says:

"The movement to purchase the statue and to have it erected in a suitable location aims to awaken popular enthusiasm for the artistic decoration of the city. We feel that 'The Hewer' will be a beginning—a focal point—for such a movement.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES

"In gold production in the next few years the Philippines are likely to surpass Alaska. Before the Spanish conquest gold dust in considerable quantities was exported from the Philippines to China," said A. Heise, a mining engineer of Manila. Mr. Heise had visited the war department in connection with mining operations in the islands.

"For centuries in a primitive way the Filipinos have mined for gold, more or less successfully; but not until recently as a result of exploration and development by Americans has the extent and value of Philippine gold been discovered.

"Mining in the Philippines is in its infancy. In fact, work on a large scale has scarcely commenced. Yet next year from the mines of the islands there will be excavated yellow metal to the value of \$1,000,000, and soon modern methods and the installation of improved machinery will make possible a production of at least \$5,000,000 yearly.—Washington Herald.

I dislike to see a man whom I have known ten years ago precisely at the same point—neither moderated, nor quickened, nor experienced, simply stiffened; he ought to be beaten.—Benjamin Jewett.

ROOSEVELT ON RURAL LIFE

"It would be a very great wrong to allow our country people, who have prospered so much, whose welfare has meant so much for the nation in the past, in any way to fall off from their former position. With wise care of our natural resources our forests will grow better each year, our rivers more available for navigation, while the soil of our farms will improve with wise use instead of deteriorating.

"While as a nation we are growing wealthier and wealthier, we should see that the schools and the roads—in short all of what may be called the rural reality—should be improved. Here, as everywhere else, our prime object should be the development of the highest type of average citizen. The country school is therefore of even more importance than the higher college."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 7, 1908.

A Striking Characteristic of the American People

There is probably no line of work more attractive to the American temperament than that of mechanical reconstruction, and no line of work in which he is more uniformly successful. The American revels in what is called wreckage, finds indescribable satisfaction in salvage, is never more happy than when bringing order out of chaos, building among ruins, gathering up scattered remnants, remodelling, making over, reconstructing, transforming the old into the new, the antiquated into the modern, the useless into the useful. Obstacles stimulate him. Opposition whets his appetite. Difficulty spurs him on.

This is brought home to us once more by the latest news with regard to the cruiser *Yankee*. What if after being raised she has sunk again? This will be merely an incentive to renewed effort on the part of those who are engaged in the task of putting her afloat. From the very foundation of the nation, through all the years from Ben Franklin to George M. Pullman, from John Paul Jones to Richmond Pearson Hobson, from John Ericsson to John Arbuckle, from the destruction of colonial Boston to the destruction of imperial San Francisco—all the way down through our history, in the wake of conflagration, in the track of the tornado, amid the ruins of a city, on the deck of a shattered and sinking ship—the genius of the American for putting the worst to the best advantage, for devising contrivances to meet present and pressing needs, for plucking hope from despair, victory from defeat, has shone out with effulgence which has challenged and commanded the admiration of humanity in general.

No doubt, the ability of our people, individually and in mass, to meet difficulties and overcome obstacles is due in very large measure to the fact that necessity is the mother of invention. The early settlers of the country, in the West as well as in the East and South, were forced to make everything count in their struggle with the savage, the climate and the wilderness. Their wits were sharpened by the contest, and they have handed down to their descendants and to the nation, as part of a mighty and a priceless heritage, the faculty which enables the American of today to smile at misfortune, to defy disaster and to scorn defeat.

It is a glorious thing that as a people we are optimistic, confident, courageous. It is something equally grand, something to be proud of, something to be grateful for, that running through the individual effort of the republic is this same optimistic, confident, courageous strain, a strain which makes us fixed and stubborn in the position that there is absolutely nothing in the material world that is not conquerable.

It is cheerfully conceded on all sides that the Washington street tunnel is a splendid example of the most advanced achievement in modern engineering; that as regards spaciousness, ventilation and convenience of entrance and exit, it is all that could be desired. The people of Boston are inclined to regard the work with pride, and it is perfectly proper that they should do so, for it is incomparably the finest subway in the country, which is tantamount to saying that it is the finest in the world, although by no means the longest.

The one criticism to which the tunnel is subjected arises from the fact of its isolation from the traction system that handles the residents of the large and important Back Bay section. It is at present impossible for the people from Back Bay and the western suburbs to make the close connections with the elevated and surface systems that gave the old subway its popularity. That this defect exists at present cannot be denied, but it is possible to excuse it on the very good ground that the Washington street tunnel is merely a part of a new rapid transit system for Boston, and that it will only be temporarily removed from connection with the surface lines.

Already the way is open for the solution of one problem growing out of the changed conditions, and connection with the South Station will only involve a comparatively brief delay. Means, we are sure, will also be found even for temporary connection between the old subway and the new. Those who are responsible for the work and who are accountable for the operation of the entire traction system are manifestly men of intelligence and public spirit. Not everything that the law-making power might do to aid them in solving the traction question has been done, but that it will be done, and that the existing inconveniences and annoyances will be eliminated as rapidly as possible, we have no doubt.

The public should reserve its judgment until the traction managers shall have had a chance to adjust the new to the old conditions, or vice versa. Patience and good nature are demanded on every side just now rather than petulance and anger. We should have more faith in those who are entrusted with the performance of duties such as fall to the lot of the traction managers under the present circumstances. We are certain to get back in good service an ample reward for such confidence as we give out.

Let us be reasonable.

Let us be fair.

The news that a two-cent letter postage agreement had been reached between the United States and Germany will cause little surprise in any quarter. It has been a foregone conclusion since a similar agreement was reached between the United States and Great Britain that Germany would seek to become a party to a like compact. This arrangement will be highly agreeable to the people of the United States, who recognize fully the great and growing commerce between this country and Germany, and the necessity of making communication between the two nations as simple and as cheap a process as possible.

The question of street-car transfers is at present receiving considerable newspaper attention in New York, where it needs, perhaps, just a little more attention, if such a thing is possible, than it does in any other of the American cities where it is receiving almost as much attention.

It appears that our government does not see as yet a sufficient cause for intervention in Hayti. But, nevertheless, Uncle Sam is a very much interested observer of everything that is going on there.

It is not enough, it seems, that the United States, speaking in our usual liberal terms, should be called upon to feed the world; it now appears we are shoeing the world, or, to be more exact, a large part of that part of the world which does not, either from necessity or choice, go barefooted. Who would imagine, unless previously somewhat informed on the subject, that at the present time we are exporting to other countries at the rate of 6,500,000 pairs of shoes per annum? Yet such is the case, and not the least remarkable feature of it is that we were exporting only 350,000 pairs per annum thirty years ago.

It was a rather difficult thing at first to induce the European to wear the American shoe. The truth is, when we first undertook to make shoes for the European we also undertook to force upon him the shoe which was acceptable and salable in this country. The European did not like the shape, the weight, nor anything else about it, save, perhaps, the price, and not until our shoemakers studied the European foot and the European taste in footwear and followed the general lines of the European last were they able to please the European shoe wearer.

That they have overcome all prejudice is evident from this interesting table showing the distribution of American boots and shoes sent to foreign countries during the fiscal year of 1908:

Countries.	No. Pairs.	Value.	Countries.	No. Pairs.	Value.
United Kingdom	817,302	\$1,950,261	British Africa	56,766	\$138,971
West Indies	2,494,419	3,100,280	South America (except Colombia)	234,398	489,364
British North America	677,729	1,243,228	Colombia	31,949	50,338
Mexico	786,380	1,548,545	Philippines Islands	350,389	565,487
British Australasia	136,824	280,635	Other countries	372,693	890,134
Germany	211,153	589,232	Total	6,552,412	\$11,489,550
Central America	382,410	614,084			

In addition to the above, there were sent out of the United States proper during the year: To Alaska, 102,516 pairs, valued at \$261,173; to the Hawaiian Islands, 148,809 pairs, valued at \$267,271, and to Porto Rico, 473,497 pairs, valued at \$499,380. It is mentioned as a strange circumstance that the United Kingdom, the world's greatest exporter of boots and shoes at present, is one of the largest customers of the United States in this line.

The next decade will in all probability place us far in the lead of the United Kingdom in this branch of commerce, because every year the American shoe is becoming more and more popular in foreign lands. The people in other countries who wear it would no doubt cheerfully confess, if called upon to do so, that they feel easier more comfortable, more confident—that they are possessed of a greater sense of freedom—in the American shoe than in any other.

Almost directly in line with a suggestion made in these columns a few days ago, the forestry officials of the New England states at a meeting held in the State House, this city, on Friday, decided to ask the different state Legislatures of New England to consider the following:

That railroads or individuals proved responsible for fires shall be liable for the cost of extinguishing them; that portable mills shall not be operated or brush fires be set except under official permits; that the railroads shall establish patrols along the dangerous sections of their lines whenever the states deem it advisable; that a law be passed governing the carrying of firearms into the woods during the closed season for game, and that each governor be authorized to issue under advice from the state chief forest official a proclamation prohibiting sportsmen and others from traversing the woods unnecessarily.

This is an effort to bring the matter of forest fires down to private responsibility. If laws shall be enacted which will make it costly for individuals or corporations to be careless with fire in the forest lands, and if these laws shall be rigidly enforced, it will be found that such unnecessary disasters as those which have occurred this year in the New England states will either be prevented altogether, or will be very infrequent in the future.

Let Us Be Reasonable and Fair

Saving the Children

In some of our states wise founders made provision for the children then unborn, and had lands segregated for educational purposes. For long years these acres lay sleeping in silence, while railroads were being built, and men were pushing westward. Then came the day when the echoes answered to the lowing of cattle, and the sounds of husbandry; and the melody of the voices of children was heard in the land. In newly built western towns, while the inhabitants may as yet be in low roofed cottages and shacks, it is often possible to see one stately building, two stories high, built of brick, perhaps, and this is sure to be the public school, the educational home of the children. In the East there is just as much earnest care for the well-being of the young, but the problem is different as accommodations provided are incessantly overcrowded. But some of the noblest men in the land are working on the question of education, and all the children have them for their friends.

It would seem as if some of the children in this prosperous country were very much in need of friends. It has been with difficulty that laws have been enacted and made operative to restrain men from placing burdens upon them much too heavy for their unmatured strength. A breeder of horses would not misuse even the massive Percheron by putting a half grown colt into exhausting service, yet the toil sometimes demanded of young boys, in mine and mill, would be over-wearisome for the grown man.

When the English nation was struggling with this problem of child-labor, Mrs. Browning gave voice to the sorrow of the oppressed in "The Cry of the Children." Lanier, too, expressed the heartbreaking cry of the poor, who "weave in the mills and heave in the kilns, and sieve mine-meshes under the hills," but he foresaw the remedy in the solving of the discords by Love.

And ever Love hears the poor-folks' crying,
And ever Love hears the women's sighing,
And ever sweet knighthood's death-defying,
And ever wise childhood's deep implying.

Artists, and the poets, too, have depicted the man of Nazareth as a lover of children, and the heart of every man agrees with the picture. The Christian, then, trying to pattern his life from that of the Master, will measure his progress by his kindness to the little ones. He will seek to have their helplessness protected by justice, and their sorrows comforted by love.

We cannot enter upon consideration of the reasons why the children are exploited and put to untimely labor. Parents do it as well as employers. Indolence, selfishness and indifference may base the wrong. Or it may be avarice pure and simple, or genuine fear of competition. The man may be right who says that desire

for excessive profits is made necessary "by the extravagance of our women." Suppose we say that injustice establishes itself because people do not think deeply enough on the truth that "we are members one of another"; and that (as in the body) "the members should have the same care one for another." Without, therefore, criticizing the wrong done may we not hope for the disappearing of injustice, and the saving of the children from oppressive toil through the nobility of our women and the kindness of the men in our land!

The Great Popularity of the American Shoe

Those ancient philosophers who surmised that the state should be governed by its aristocracy were looking in the direction of a great truth. Modern orators who declare that there should be government by the people express likewise a partial truth. The defect of both ideals is that when translated into personality, your ruler, whether chosen from the aristocracy or from the democracy, is sure to express a combination of thoughts, some beneficial to the governed and some the reverse. In time men will discern what it is that truly governs man, and yielding obedience to that government, will be truly self-governed.

It has ever been the complaint of the people that those in office utilized power for the benefit of a few instead of the general good. It has always been the complaint of rulers that the people were plotting to take away from them place and power. Here on both sides has been the tyranny of fear—certainly not a government of man by the best thoughts they could think. The philosopher who believed in aristocracy was really in favor of the best thinkers being leaders. He felt that men who had achieved character not simply better than others, but the best, should rule and direct others. But, not being able to see the invisible things, the thoughts of the heart, the ideal of the best has been translated physically into terms of wealth and personal advantage; so quite often you have merely plutocracy, or the rule of the rich, who seem to be tempted to readily exploit the people in order to be richer. In this not even is agathocracy, or the rule of good men, achieved. It is the proud, not the noble, who govern. But suppose you have your noble man in office, will he remain without pride? Here is where the trouble appears. A man is chosen because of desirable qualities, and when he is uplifted, undestroyed qualities of thought which are undesirable appear. Is it not evident that a changeless standard must be found by which thoughts can be judged; and that men must learn to be governed by the thoughts valued as best by that standard?

It is a fact in human experience that men are learning to be free from the tyranny of wrong thoughts through seeking the Truth. They are learning how their lives may be guided and ruled by thoughts that are pure. They repudiate kratistocracy, or the rule of the worst, and believe in aristocracy, or the rule of the best, and understand by that rule the government of man by thoughts flowing from God, the Source of what is best.

Any impression which may have been created to the effect that the President-elect is not in accord with the terms of the American-Japanese treaty will be dispelled by the emphatic statement to the contrary made by authority of Mr. Taft. The understanding with Japan is comprehensive and complete, and it is reassuring to know it is entirely satisfactory to the incoming executive.

All are doubtless more than glad to learn there is not the slightest reason to doubt the facts in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem on Paul Revere's ride.

The Rats and the Householder

A recent comment on what was, prior to the disclosure of its inequity, supposed to be a sample of efficient cooperation in high finance was graphic. The writer pictured a raid of rats upon a cheese, the contents of which they extracted from beneath, until only the empty rind was left. Then upon this shelf another cheese was set by the householder they tunneled into it from beneath, and likewise into a third and fourth, leaving only the empty rind to be discovered when the deceitful shells should crash in ruin to the floor. This was the method of the financiers, to exhaust the resources of the business, then while it still had an appearance of value to make an issue of stock, exhaust the money paid for that; again on the credit of appearances to make a bond issue, and whenever bankruptcy threatened, to expand the business by selling still more stocks and bonds. When at last the inevitable collapse came, those who had invested found that no intrinsic resource was left to make their investment of value.

Suppose that the men enriched by such a scheme should by these riches be advanced in the scale of being, there would be some compensation for the losses suffered by the many. They might say, What we have lost is money, the result of toil and self-denial; but through our loss some men have made progress into a higher sense of manhood, and we must not repine. Unfortunately, however, the man who uses the rat-method retains the rat-mind, and there is no compensation to the loser who may be benevolently inclined to hope that his loss may prove to be some other man's real gain.

If then there is no actual upbuilding of manhood by success, so-called, which is based on deceit, is it not legitimate to restrain men from methods which benefit in no way themselves, and actually cause suffering to others? To require honesty in business does not involve hardship. If a man loses by fair dealing he can only lose what he ought not to have had, and he makes compensative gain in character. Men say, "Business is war, and war is what Sherman said it was," and so they justify the methods which will maintain the condition. In reality business is the cooperation of men for the welfare of the race. The bestial age is over wherein vulpine craft and lupine ferocity were useful to the individual. It is true that Plautus said, *Lupus est homo homini*. But today the average man is much better than "wolf" to his brother man. Men have gained noble ideals, and by the nobility within they are more and more compelled to deal honorably, irrespective of material gain. A man's reward for his life's work comes from being true to himself. His gathering when he is gone may be scattered among others, but with him the truth of being abides wherever he may be.

A peace arrangement between China and Germany, similar to that concluded between Japan and the United States is reported from Shanghai. This is encouraging, and particularly so since it seems to be the aim of the average nation in these days to make friends rather than to make enemies.